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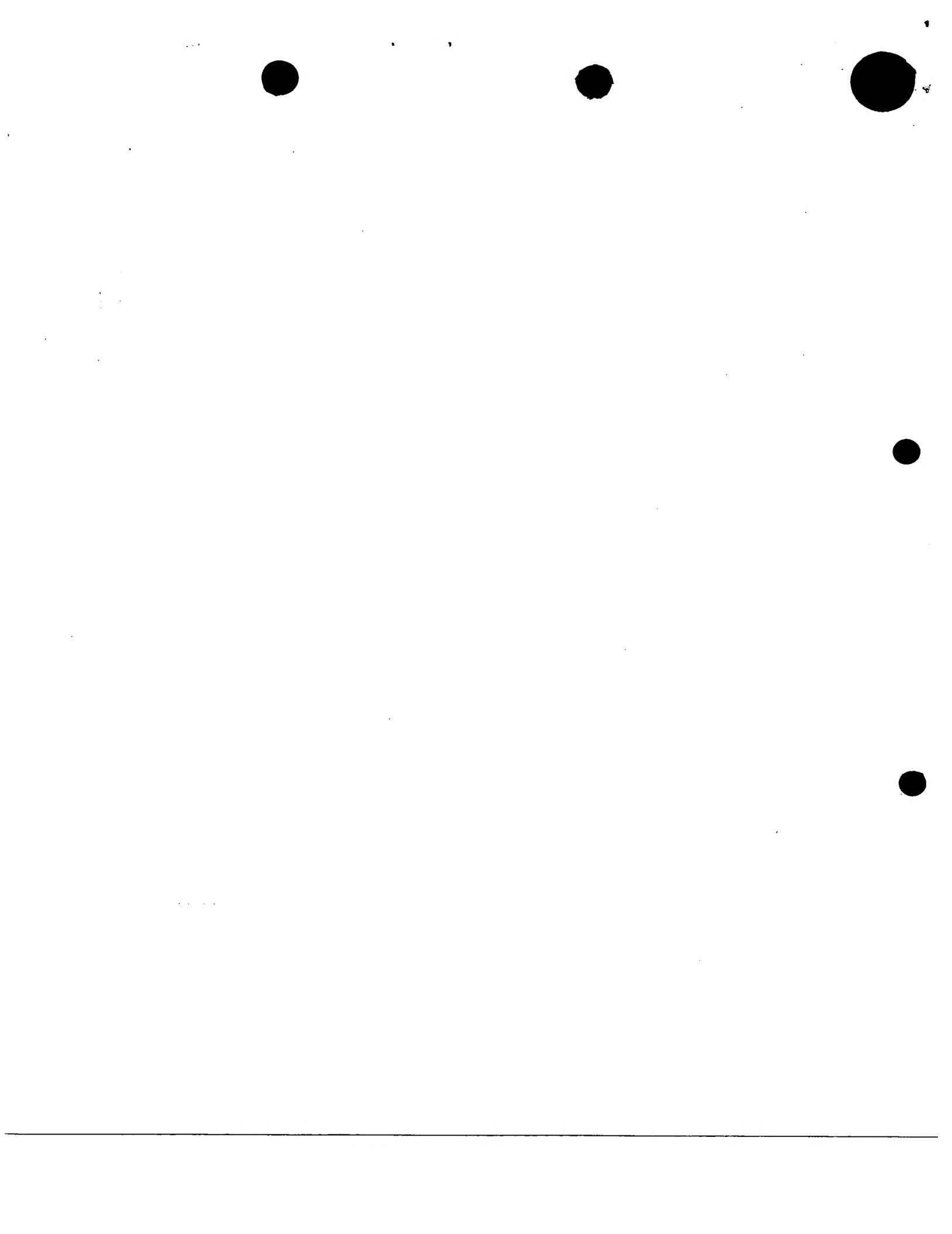
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2. Patent application number

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3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of
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7297625/003

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the
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4. Title of the invention

SECURITY CABINET, COMBINED SECURITY UNIT AND
ATM PICK UNIT, AND ATM INCLUDING SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT.

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

WITHERS & ROGERS

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**SECURITY CABINET, COMBINED SECURITY UNIT AND ATM PICK UNIT,
AND ATM INCLUDING SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT**

The present invention relates to a security cabinet, and in particular, though not exclusively, to a cabinet for protecting cash cassettes for use with automatic teller machines (ATMs). The invention also relates to a combined security cabinet and ATM pick unit and to an ATM machine including such a combined unit.

Automatic teller machines are now common. Each machine carries a number of removable cassettes in which money is stored. Other valuable items, such as stamps or tickets may be stored in similar machines. It is necessary, from time to time, to replenish the cassettes in an ATM. This is normally done at fixed intervals based on the expected usage of the machine. Each cassette may contain a considerable amount of money, and consequently theft of one or more cassettes represents a relatively easy way of obtaining a significant amount of money for a criminal. Furthermore, when a new cassette is stored in a new machine, a "empty" cassette is removed from the machine. However, since replenishment may be done at predetermined intervals rather than when the cassettes are low or empty, the "empty" cassettes may in fact contain a considerable amount of money.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a security cabinet comprising a plurality of reception regions for receiving and engaging with security boxes, each security box including delivery means for delivering a spoiling agent to spoil the contents of the security box, the security cabinet further comprising at least one sensor for detecting an attempt to open the cabinet or an attempt to remove a security box, and a controller responsive to the at least one sensor for initiating spoiling of the contents of the boxes via the delivery means.

It is thus possible to provide a security cabinet which can give simultaneous protection to a plurality of security boxes and which can spoil the contents of the boxes in the event of an attack.

Preferably the security cabinet is arranged to receive cash cassette boxes for automatic teller machines. Advantageously, the security cabinet may include or have attached or integrated therein the pick unit of an ATM. Pick units deliver cash from the or each security box to a delivery path within an ATM. Pick units as such are well known to the person skilled in the art and need not be described in further detail here.

Preferably the security cabinet is mobile, for example on castors or wheels, such that the entire unit can be delivered to an automatic teller machine.

Preferably the security cabinet can be docked with an automatic teller machine thereby delivering cash to an automatic teller machine without the need to open the cabinet at or adjacent the automatic teller machine.

Preferably the cabinet includes a locking system for locking each security box within its reception region. Advantageously one or more position detectors are provided to determine when the or each security box is correctly engaged with the security cabinet. The tolerances between the security cabinet and the security boxes may, deliberately, be tight and consequently even a small amount of displacement from the normal engagement position can be detected. Such displacement may result from a deliberate attempt to tamper with the security system.

Preferably the cabinet is provided with a penetration detection arrangement which, advantageously, may be formed as part of the cover of the cabinet. The cover may, for example, have conductors embedded therein such that an attempt to penetrate the cover will damage the conductors embedded therein and consequently can be detected.

Advantageously the door of the cabinet, or other openable closure is also provided with penetration detection means. Furthermore, the door or closure may engage with a lock which is controlled by the controller within the cabinet.

Preferably the cabinet includes data exchange devices, such as infrared or radio frequency links, to communicate with other security systems. Examples of such systems include a security system at a cash cassette replenishment centre, a security system of a delivery vehicle used to deliver the cash cassettes from the replenishment centre to users, such as

banks, and security systems at the delivery point. Such systems may include bank security systems which may control operation of the bank doors and also the automatic teller machine itself which may not release its own door locks or disable some of its own security features until such time as it has authenticated that an authorised delivery is being made to the machine. The cabinet may also be used to deliver encryption keys and other data to the automatic teller machine in a secure manner.

Preferably the security cabinet includes position and/or motion determining means for providing a measurement of position and/or motion to the control means. In this way, the control means can identify the position of the cabinet, or the occurrence of motion of the cabinet and to use this data to determine whether an attempt is being made to physically remove the cabinet from its expected position or to move it from an expected delivery route, and thereby provide an indication that a theft is in progress. The cabinet may include a global position satellite (GPS) receiver and/or accelerometers and/or gyroscopes. Furthermore, the security cabinet may obtain positional information from a delivery vehicle whilst the cabinet is in or adjacent the vehicle.

Advantageously the connectors forming the delivery system for the spoiling means between the security cabinet and the security box include co-operating male and female connectors which are provided with path clearing means in order to push debris or other foreign matter away from the fluid delivery path as the connectors are brought into engagement with one another. Advantageously, a sensor is provided to give an indication that debris was obstructing the path, or that the delivery path is formed to an acceptable standard. This provides security against deliberate tampering.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a replaceable cash store for an automatic teller machine, comprising a plurality of cash storage regions, a spoiling arrangement for delivering a spoiling agent to the cash storage regions, at least one sensor for detecting an attack on the cash store, and a controller for initiating operation of the spoiling arrangement.

Preferably, further sensors are provided for determining when the cash store is properly engaged with the ATM.

Advantageously, the ATM pick unit is integrated into the cash store. This has a particular advantage, since the ATM pick unit comprises many moving parts and these can be frequently returned to a service department thereby allowing maintenance to be carried out on a regular basis whilst not impacting on the operation of the ATM itself.

The cash store may act as the primary source of protection within the ATM, and consequently the ATM can be made smaller and lighter and at less cost. It is further possible to provide physically smaller portable ATMs for use at temporary locations whilst the cash is maintained within a security cabinet according to either of the first or second aspects of the present invention.

The present invention will further be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a security cabinet constituting a first aspect of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a block diagram schematically illustrating the internal relationship between the cabinet's data processor and ancillary systems;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a combined security cabinet and ATM pick unit;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the cabinet of Figure 1 with its door and cover in position; and

Figure 5 shows the arrangement for connecting the ink delivery paths.

Figure 1 is a cutaway perspective view of a security cabinet constituting an embodiment of the present invention. The external cover of the cabinet, and the door, have been omitted for clarity. The cabinet 2 serves to define a protected storage rack for a plurality of cash cassettes 4a, 4b. In the embodiment shown, the cabinet 2 can enclose up to four cassettes 4a - 4d. Cassette guides 6 are formed on opposing sides of the cabinet and effectively serve to partition the cabinet into four reception regions for the respective cash cassettes. Each cash cassette, when in its engaged position, is in fluid flow communication with a respective reservoir 8a to 8d of a spoiling agent. The spoiling agent may, for example, be

ink which is arranged to be expelled from the reservoir under the action of compressed gas. A suitable spoiling system is disclosed in the applicant's pending application PCT/GB98/03882 having an international filing date of 22nd December 1998, to which reference should be made for further details.

The position of each cash cassette 4a is monitored within its reception region in order to confirm that the cash cassette has attained its proper position, and consequently to infer that a fluid flow path has been established from the spoiling agent to the interior of the cash cassette. Advantageously the connection between the cash cassettes 4a to 4d and the spoiling means 8a to 8d comprise a connection arrangement as described in the applicant's above mentioned international application. The ink delivery system comprises co-operating male and female parts indicated generally as 100 and 102. The female part 102 is, in the embodiment illustrated in Figure 5, attached to the cash cassette. Advantageously, but not necessarily, the female part is in the spring loaded attachment such that it can move between the positions generally indicated as 103 and 104. As shown, a casing 110 has a tapered inlet 112 formed therein. The inlet 112 may have a generally conical profile which then merges with a cylindrical bore 114. The bore 114 is a blind bore, but has at least one ink delivery outlet 116 formed in a side wall thereof adjacent, but not at, the end of the bore 114. Only one delivery outlet is illustrated for simplicity, but a plurality of delivery outlets may be provided. They may be longitudinally or radially disposed with respect to each other. Furthermore, the outlets may be elongated to allow correct operation to be maintained even if some longitudinal movement/misalignment occurs. The ink delivery outlet is in fluid flow communication with a, preferably flexible pipe 118 which extends into the interior of the cash cassette. The casing 110 may also incorporate a guide pin or other suitable locking element which provides a point of attachment to a locking device, for example in the form of an arm, carried on the male part 100. The use of a plurality of delivery outlets enables the ink to be delivered more rapidly.

The ink injection unit as housed in elements 8a to 8d comprises a gas canister 130 coupled to an ink reservoir 132 via a throttling orifice 134. The gas canister is opened via a pyrotechnic device (not shown) which is actuated to rupture a seal of the canister 130. The interior of the ink reservoir 132 is in fluid flow communication with a delivery passage 136

which forms a central delivery pipe 138 of the male member 100. The delivery pipe 138 opens at a sideways facing aperture 140 which, in use, aligns with the ink outlet passage 116 when the male and female elements are correctly coupled together. A sleeve 150 extends around the delivery pipe 138. The sleeve 150 is slideable with respect to the delivery pipe between a first position as illustrated in Figure 5 in which the sleeve extends over the outlet 140 and a second position in which the sleeve slides to the right as shown in Figure 5 in order to expose the delivery outlet 140. The sleeve is urged to the first position by compression spring 152.

In use, as a cash cassette is loaded into the security cabinet, the male and female parts move towards each other and the sleeve 150 engages with the conical recess 112 and is pushed against the urging of the compression spring 152 to uncover the aperture 140. This relative motion also ensures that any debris in the aperture 112 is pushed passed the outlet pipe 116 thereby ensuring that debris cannot be deliberately introduced into the aperture 112 in order to defeat the security system. A position sensor (not shown) monitors the relative motion of the sleeve 150 with respect to the delivery pipe to ensure that it reaches the correct position. This position is monitored by the controller as an indication of when the ink delivery path has been properly established.

The cabinet 2 also includes a compartment 12 which houses a data processor and other associated electronics.

Figure 2 schematically illustrates the interconnection between various systems within the security cabinet. A data processor 20 is arranged to receive inputs from a blast detector 22, a penetration detector 24 (in the form of an elongate conductor), one or more cassette position sensors 26, a bi-directional infrared link 28 and a bi-directional radio link 30. The data processor is also arranged to control locks within the security cabinet, and more specifically locks for engaging the cash cassettes 4a to 4d and also a door lock which operates on the door of the security cabinet. The data processor is also arranged to initiate actuation of the spoiling systems 8a to 8d.

The data processor is arranged such that it receives information via the infrared or radio links concerning the contents of the cash cassettes when the cabinet is at a replenishment station. The data processor is also given details of the delivery points that the delivery

vehicle will be travelling to, optionally the route that will be taken and the expected delivery times, and bank and automatic teller security codes such that the data processor can negotiate with other security systems in order that both systems can confirm the authenticity of the other.

Before leaving the replenishment station, the data processor examines the outputs of the cassette position sensors, and once it has determined that the cassettes are properly loaded and that the cabinet door is shut, it operates the locks to secure the contents of the cabinet.

During transport to the various delivery points, the data processor may receive positional information, either from a GPS system incorporated within the cabinet, or from the vehicle's positioning system. Once the vehicle reaches the predetermined delivery point, the data processor 20 may release the door lock on the cabinet and, after negotiating with a further security system, may also release one or more of the cash cassettes for delivery to an ATM. However, the cabinet may be delivered directly to the ATM, and in such circumstances, the data processor does not release any of the cabinet security features but places itself in a "transport" mode where it monitors the distance travelled, or travel time, or nature of the travel between itself and its expected delivery point in order to determine whether it has been hijacked in transit between the delivery van and its destination.

As the cabinet approaches the bank and/or automatic teller machine, the data processor may establish communication with the bank and/or automatic teller machine in order to validate that it is being delivered to the correct destination. Once the cabinet is adjacent to the ATM it may then open its door to allow cash cassettes to be transferred to the ATM.

As shown in Figure 3, an ATM pick unit 40 may be integrated with a security cabinet 2. In such an arrangement, the combined security cabinet and pick unit may be loaded into the ATM as a single module in exchange for the cash cassette and pick unit already in place in the ATM. Under such circumstances, the data processor does not need to release its door lock and maintains responsibility for security of the cash cassette even when the combined unit has been installed within the ATM.

Figure 4 illustrates a perspective view of the cash cassette shown in Figure 1 with its anti-penetration cover and door 52 in place. It is apparent that the cabinet has an

anti-penetration covering on all sides of the cabinet and that none of its internal components are exposed. The door 52 is provided with a handle 54 in order to aid opening of the door by authorised operators.

It is thus possible to provide a security cabinet, and more specifically, a cabinet for cash cassettes of an automatic teller machine which holds the cassettes in a protected environment such that, in the event of an attack, a spoiling system can be operated in order to spoil the content of the cassette. Furthermore, the unit can be provided with an ATM pick unit in order to form a combined module which can simply be slotted into and out of ATMs in order to accomplish replenishment of the ATMs without exposing the cassettes to attack. It will be appreciated that the security boxes need not be ATM cash cassette boxes and that the cabinet can be used to protect valuables during delivery or may act as a "safe" in venues such as hotels, guest houses and the like. Dummy cash cassettes may be provided, where the cash cassette is externally physically similar to an ATM cash cassette, such that a single cabinet can be used for ATM deliveries and non-ATM deliveries.

CLAIMS

1. A security cabinet, comprising a plurality of reception regions for receiving and engaging with security boxes, each security box including delivery means for delivering a spoiling agent to spoil the contents of the security box, the security cabinet further comprising at least one sensor for detecting an attempt to open the cabinet or an attempt to remove a security box, and a controller responsive to the at least one sensor for initiating spoiling of the contents of the boxes via the delivery means.
2. A security cabinet as claimed in claim 1, in which the spoiling agent is held in at least one reservoir within the security cabinet.
3. A security cabinet as claimed in claim 1, in which the spoiling agent is held in at least one reservoir within the security boxes.
4. A security cabinet as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which a locking arrangement is provided to hold each security box within its reception region.
5. A security cabinet as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which at least one position detector is provided to determine when a security box is correctly engaged with the cabinet.
6. A security cabinet as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the cabinet has a penetration detecting covering.
7. A security cabinet as claimed in claim 6, in which the penetration detecting covering covers substantially the entire surface of the cabinet.
8. A security cabinet as claimed in claim 6 or 7, in which the cabinet has an openable closure, which openable closure is acted upon by a lock.
9. A security cabinet as claimed in claim 8, in which the lock is controlled by the controller.

10. A security cabinet as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the security boxes are money cassettes for an automatic teller machine.
11. A security cabinet as claimed in claim 10, in which the cabinet further includes a pick unit for an automatic teller machine.
12. A security cabinet as claimed in claim 2, or any other claim dependent thereon, in which each security box includes one of a male and female connector for engaging with a co-operating one of a female and male connector of the security cabinet when the security box is at its reception region.
13. A security cabinet as claimed in claim 12, in which the co-operating connectors include a sweeping means for displacing foreign matter out of the fluid delivery path between the connectors as the connectors move into engagement with one another.
14. A security cabinet as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, further including position and/or motion determining means for providing a measurement of position and/or motion to the control means such that the control means can detect unauthorised movement of the cabinet and initiate spoiling of the contents of the security boxes.
15. A security cabinet as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the cabinet further includes at least one data exchange system for exchanging data with other security systems.
16. A security cabinet as claimed in claim 15, in which the security cabinet is arranged to exchange data with the security systems at a replenishment centre and/or of a delivery vehicle.
17. A security cabinet as claimed in claim 15 or 16, in which the cabinet is arranged to exchange data with an automatic teller machine.

18. A security cabinet as claimed in any one claims 15 to 17, in which the cabinet is arranged to exchange identity information to the ATM and/or encryption/decryption keys.
19. An ATM in combination with a security cabinet as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.
20. A combination as claimed in claim 19, in which the security cabinet can be docked with the ATM to deliver cash thereto.
21. A replaceable cash store for an automatic teller machine, comprising a plurality of cash storage regions, a spoiling arrangement for delivering a spoiling agent to the cash storage regions, at least one sensor for detecting an attack on the cash store and a controller for initiating operation of the spoiling arrangement.

ABSTRACT**SECURITY CABINET, COMBINED SECURITY UNIT AND ATM PICK UNIT,
AND ATM INCLUDING SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT**

(Figure 1)

A security cabinet (2) is provided in which security boxes are protected by virtue of being connected to a spoiling system. A data processor monitors sensors around the cabinet to determine when an attack is being made.

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Fig 1

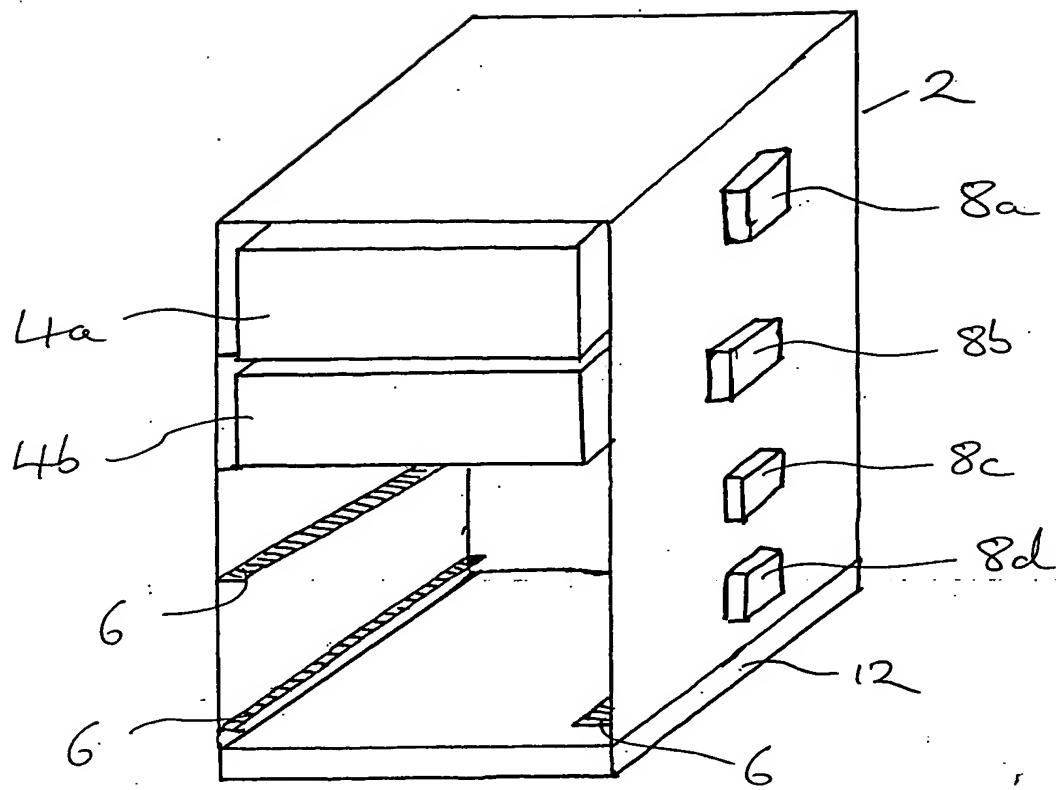


Fig 2

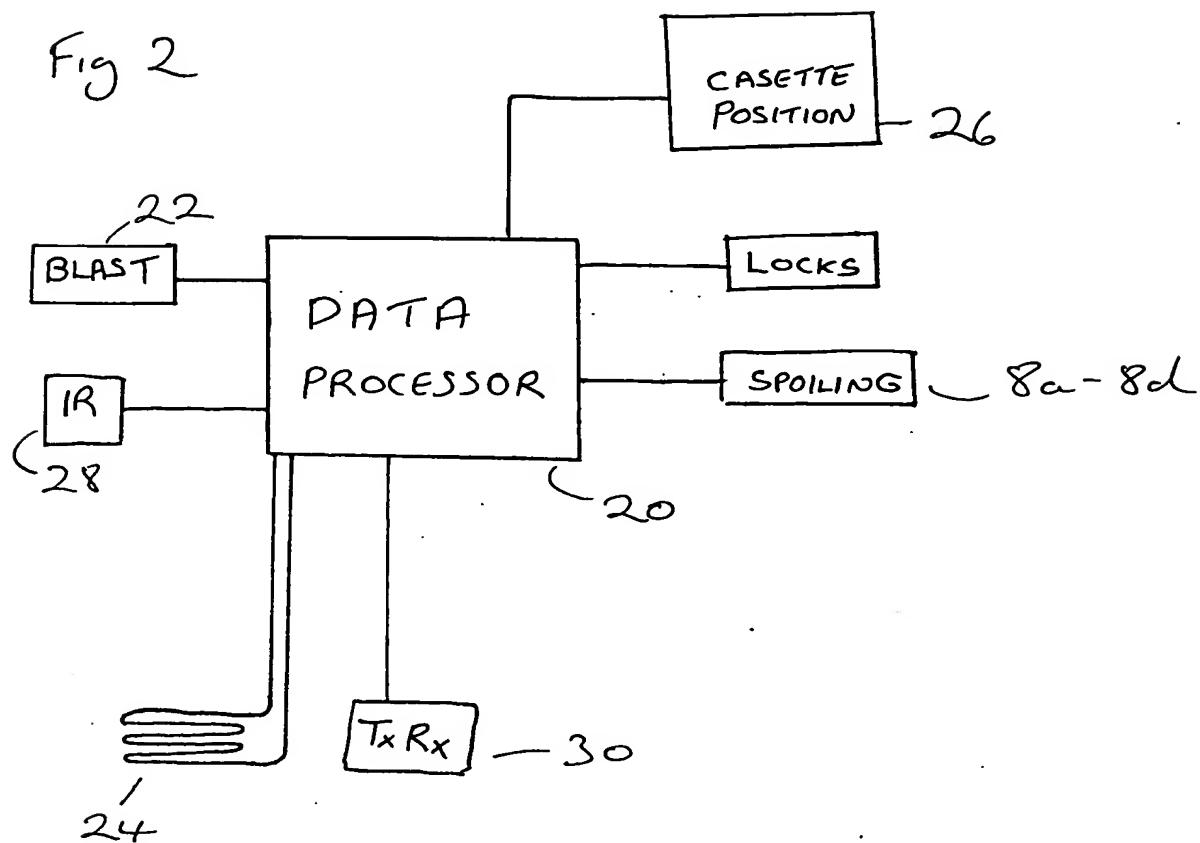
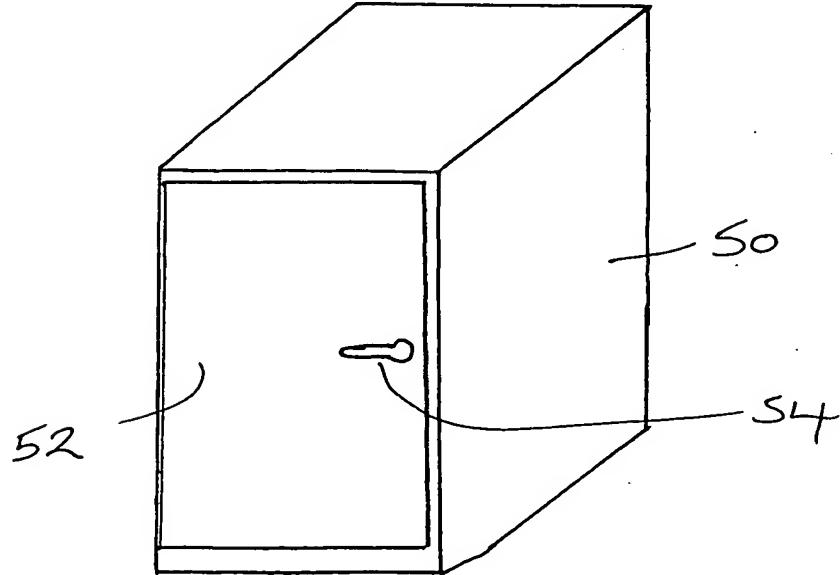
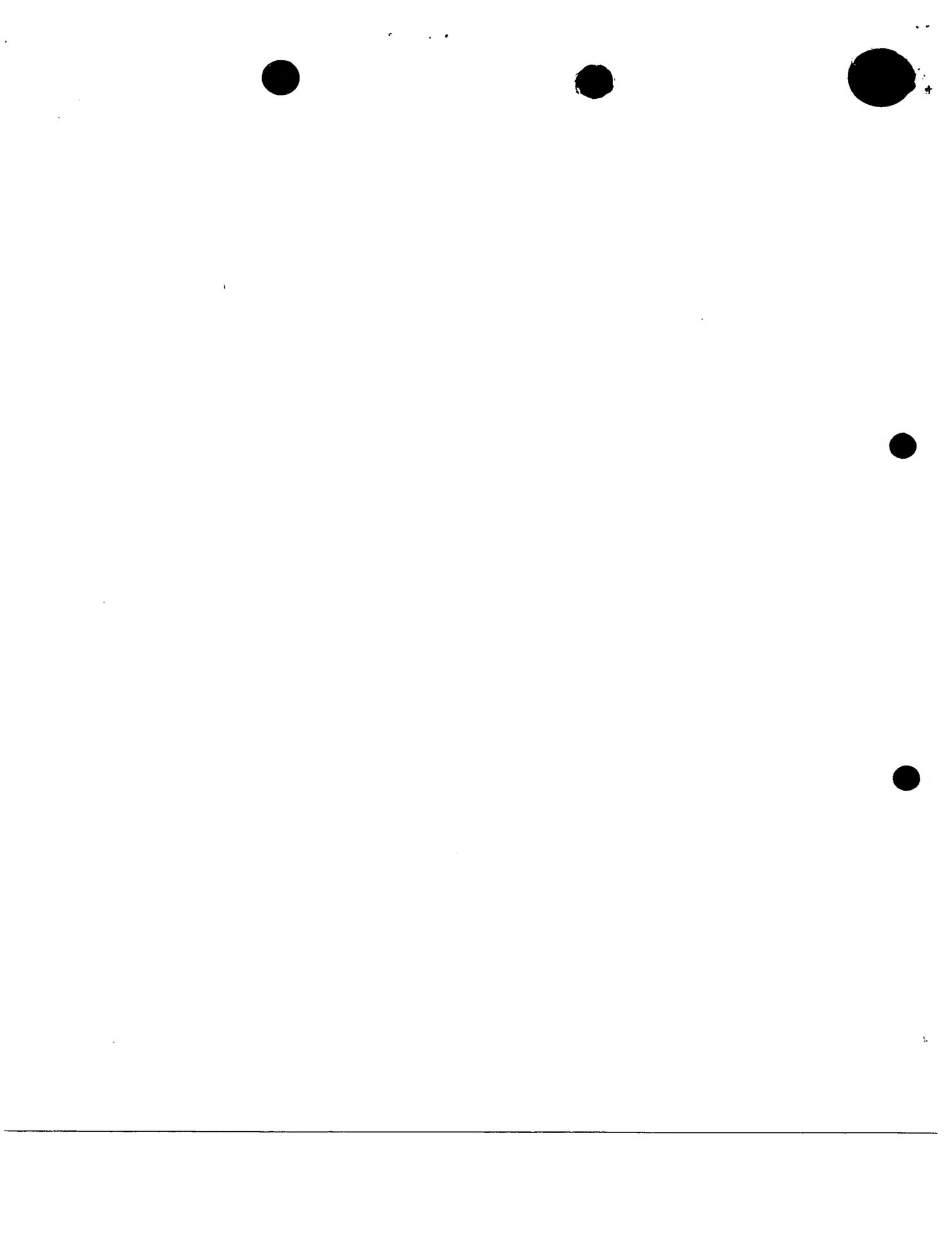


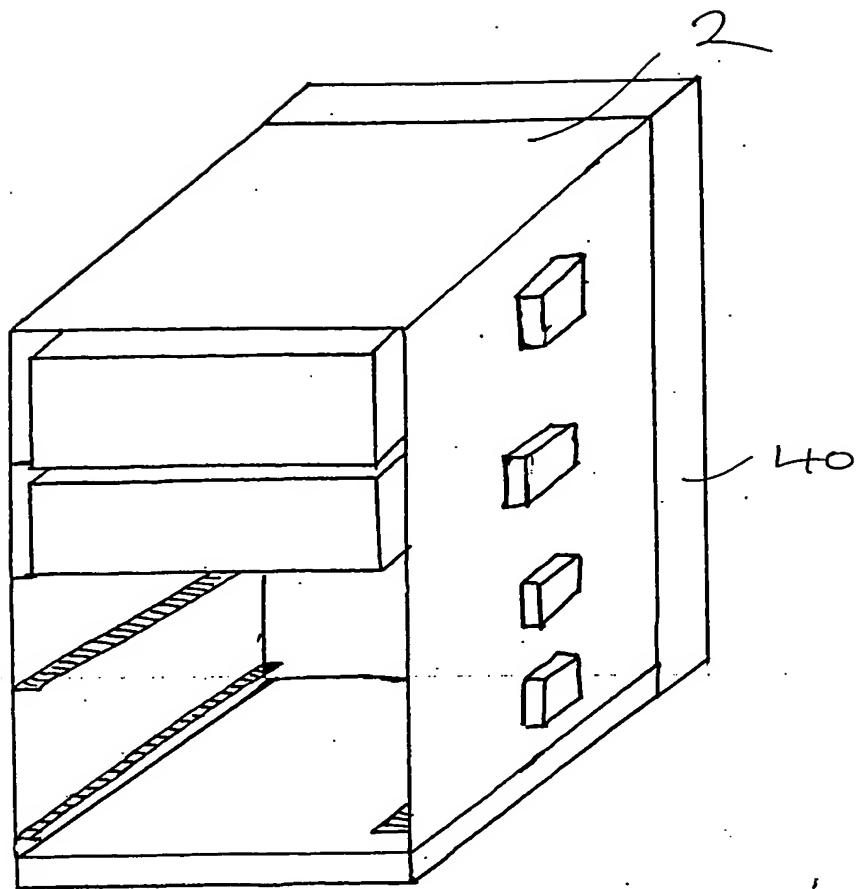
Fig 4





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Fig 3



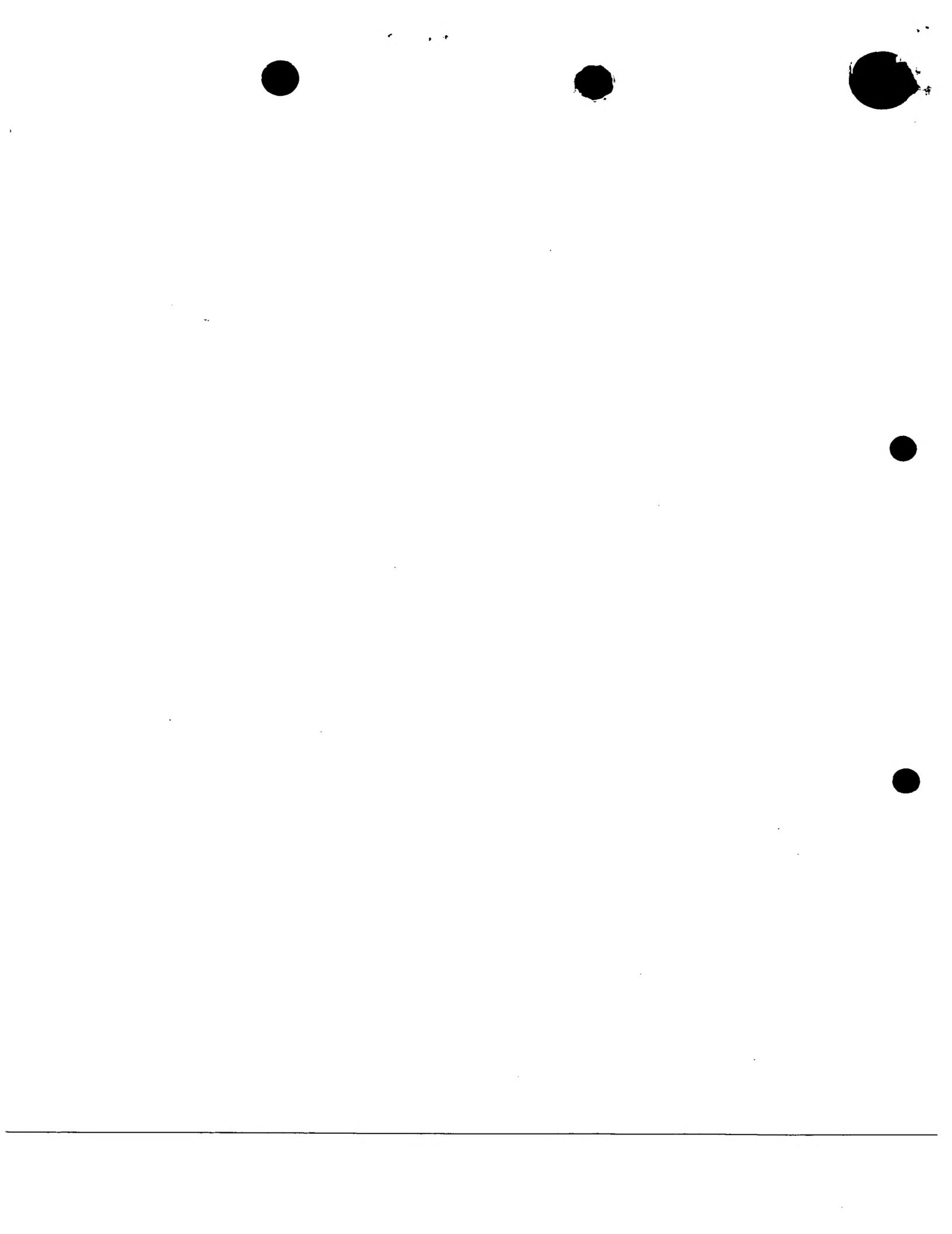
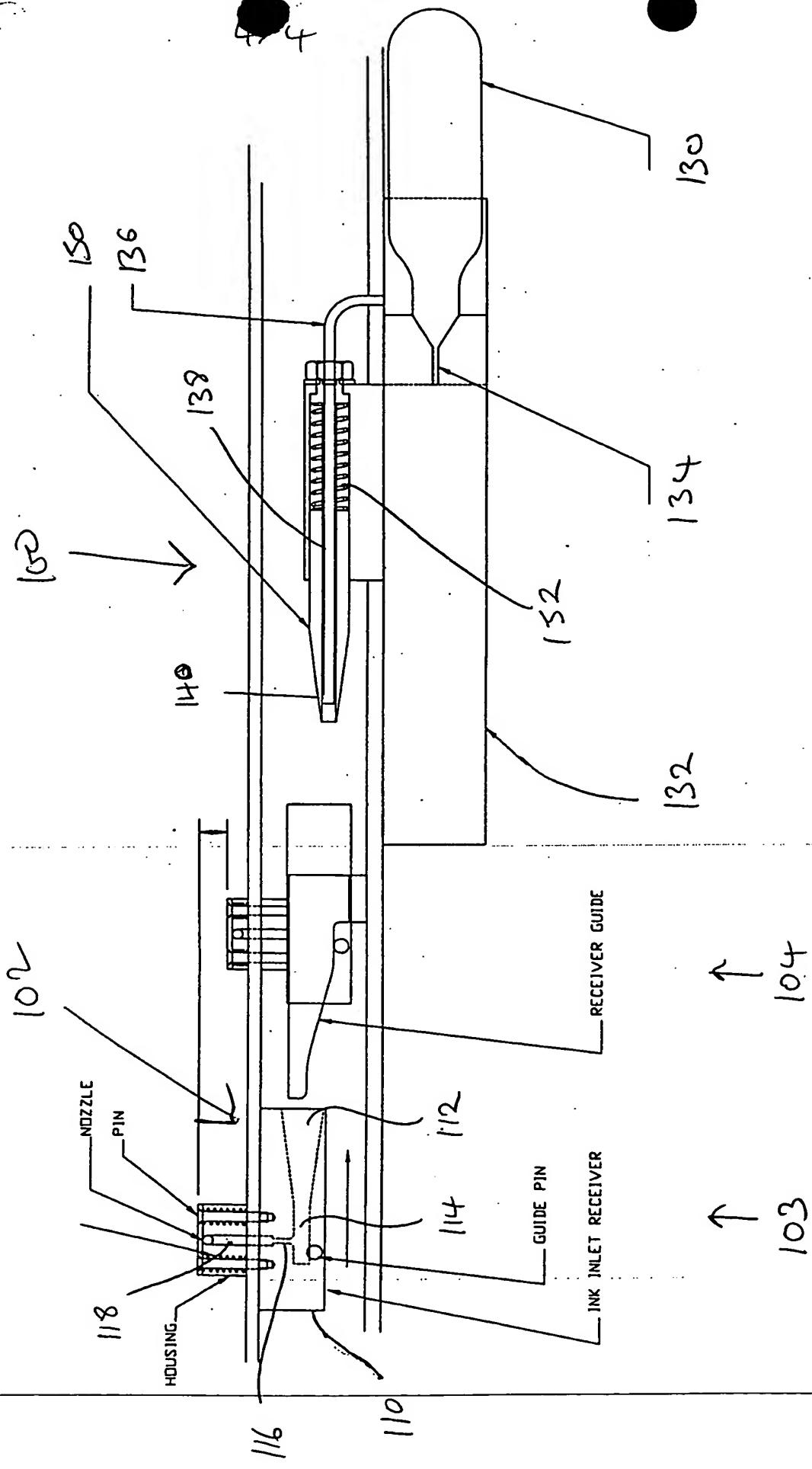


Fig 5



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